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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

ALASKA GAME COMMISSION
JUNEAU, ALASKA

Circular No. 14

+

Issued May 1937

REGULATIONS RELATING TO GAME
LAND FUR ANIMALS, AND
BIRDS IN ALASKA

1937-38

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Regulations Effective July 27, 1937

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ALASKA GAME COMMISSION

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LAWS PROTECTING WILDLIFE IN ALASKA

The following laws relate to the protection of game animals, land fur animals, and birds in Alaska:

The Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739—U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192–211), as amended February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111—U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192–207); the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918 (40 Stat. 755—U. S. Code, title 16, secs. 703–711), as amended June 20, 1936 (50 Stat. 1555); the Lacey Act of May 25, 1900 (31 Stat. 187–188—U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 701), as amended March 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 1137—U. S. Code, title 18, secs. 391–395) and as amended June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 380, 381—U. S. Code, title 18, secs. 392–394); the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451—U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 718–718h), as amended June 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 379—U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 718a–718e); and the laws protecting animals and birds on Federal reservations (U. S. Code, title 18, sec. 145, and U. S. Code, title 16, sec. 715i).

Persons interested can obtain copies of the text of the Alaska Game Law and other Federal laws relating to the protection of wildlife in the Territory by writing to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, asking for Circular No. 10. The text of the regulations is given in full in this circular, beginning on page 7.

THE NEW REGULATIONS

The regulations under the Alaska Game Law effective throughout the Territory have been modified by the following provisions for the season 1937–38:

Taking game by shooting from, on, or across any public highway, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway in the first or third judicial divisions, is prohibited.

Until dismembered, it is unlawful so to mutilate the carcass of any moose, mountain sheep, or deer that the sex of the animal cannot be determined.

An open season on beaver with a bag limit of 10 is provided in fur districts 2, 4, 5, and 7 and in the greater part of 6. The opening and closing dates for taking other fur bearers in fur districts 1, 5, and 8 is changed to conform with recommendations of fur dealers and trappers. A close season on mink, marten, land otter, weasel, fox, and lynx is provided for that part of the Kenai Peninsula west of the Alaska Railroad.

SUMMARY OF ALASKA GAME LAW AND REGULATIONS²

For the benefit of hunters and trappers who must frequently consult the regulations, the open and close seasons and the bag and possession limits on game and fur animals, license requirements, and other provisions are summarized herewith.

HUNTING GAME ANIMALS

	<i>Open season³</i>
Moose, bulls, except yearlings and calves (<i>limit</i> , 1 a season)	Sept. 1–Dec. 31.
Caribou North of Yukon River-----	No close season.
South of Yukon River-----	Aug. 20–Dec. 31.

Limits: Resident, Alaska Peninsula 2, elsewhere 5; non-resident, Alaska Peninsula 1, elsewhere 2.

² For full text of regulations, see pp. 7–25. The full text of the law is printed in Alaska Game Commission Circular No. 10, *Federal Laws Relating to Wildlife in Alaska*, April 1933.

³ Dates inclusive.

	<i>Open season</i>
Deer (males, with horns not less than 3 inches above skull):	
East of longitude 138°—southeastern Alaska only (<i>limit</i> , 3 a season)-----	Aug. 20–Nov. 15.
West of longitude 138°—Prince William Sound drainage only, excepting Hawkins and Knight Islands (<i>limit</i> , 1 a season)-----	Sept. 20–Sept. 30.
Mountain sheep (except ewes and lambs)-----	Aug. 20–Dec. 31.
<i>Limits</i> : Resident, 2 a season south of Arctic Circle except on Kenai Peninsula where it is 1, north of Arctic Circle 3; nonresident, 1 on Kenai Peninsula, 2 elsewhere.	
Mountain goat (except kids) (<i>limit</i> , 2 a season)-----	Aug. 20–Dec. 31.
Bear (large brown and grizzly):	
Residents in coastal area and southeastern Alaska, and nonresidents throughout Territory-----	Sept. 1–June 20.
Residents in rest of Territory-----	No close season.
<i>Limits</i> : Resident, in limited-season area, 2 a season, except on Admiralty Island; elsewhere, no limit. Nonresident, 2 a season throughout Territory, except on Admiralty Island. Admiralty Island, 1 a season for resident or nonresident.	

HUNTING GAME BIRDS

Grouse and ptarmigan (<i>limits</i> , 15 grouse, 25 ptarmigan, a day, but not more than 25 in aggregate a day)-----	Sept. 1–Feb. 28.
Waterfowl (except species not permitted to be taken) and Wilson's snipe, or jackshipe—seasons and limits fixed by regulations under Migratory Bird Treaty Act.	

TRAPPING LAND FUR ANIMALS⁴

FUR DISTRICT 1

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver), lynx-----	Dec. 20–Jan. 31.
Muskrat-----	Mar. 1–Apr. 30.
Beaver-----	No open season.
Black bear (<i>limit</i> , 2 a season) ⁵ -----	Sept. 1–June 20.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, ground squirrel-----	No close season.

FUR DISTRICT 2

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver), lynx (see exception)-----	Dec. 1–Feb. 28.
<i>Exception</i> : In that part of the Kenai Peninsula west of center line of Alaska Railroad-----	No open season.
Muskrat (see exception)-----	Apr. 1–May 31.
<i>Exception</i> : Kenai Peninsula-----	Mar. 1–Apr. 30.
Beaver (<i>limit</i> , 10 a season)-----	Apr. 10–May 10.
Black bear (<i>limit</i> , 2 a season) ⁵ -----	Sept. 1–June 20.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, ground squirrel-----	No close season.

FUR DISTRICT 3

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx (see exception)-----	Dec. 1–Jan. 31.
<i>Exception</i> : Mink, land otter, weasel (ermine) on Unimak Island-----	No open season.
Muskrat-----	Mar. 10–May 10.
Beaver-----	No open season.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel-----	No close season

⁴ For description of fur districts, see regulation 17, p. 19.

⁵ Provided, That a person may kill a black bear at any time or place when such animal is about to attack or molest persons or property.

⁶ Territorial law prescribes that blue foxes legally taken shall be presented to a United States commissioner for tagging. (See p. 130, sec. 5, ch. 67, act of May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, act of May 2, 1929.)

FUR DISTRICT 4

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx	<i>Open season</i>
Muskrat	Dec. 1–Feb. 15.
Beaver (<i>limit, 10 a season</i>)	Mar. 10–May 10.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel	Apr. 10–May 10.
rel	No close season

FUR DISTRICT 5

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx	Nov. 16–Mar. 10.
Muskrat:	
North of Unalakleet River drainage (except Golovin Bay drainage)	Apr. 1–June 7.
South of Unalakleet River including its drainage	Apr. 1–May 31.
Beaver (<i>limit, 10 a season</i>)	Apr. 25–May 25.
Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel	No close season.

FUR DISTRICT 6

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx	Nov. 16–Feb. 20.
Muskrat	Apr. 1–May 31.
Beaver (<i>limit, 10 a season</i>) (see exception)	Apr. 20–May 20.
<i>Exception:</i> In that part of Tanana River drainage east of Richardson Highway east of divide between Goodpaster River drainage and Shaw Creek drainage and divide between Goodpaster River drainage and upper Salcha River drainage	No open season.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel	No close season.

FUR DISTRICT 7

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx	Nov. 6–Feb. 20.
Muskrat	Mar. 1–May 31.
Beaver (<i>limit, 10 a season</i>)	Apr. 20–May 20.
Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel	No close season.

FUR DISTRICT 8

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, blue ⁶), lynx	Nov. 16–Mar. 31.
Muskrat	Apr. 10–June 10.
Beaver	No open season.
Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, ground squirrel	No close season.

LICENSES

*Resident.*⁷—Trapping, \$2; hunting, \$1 (a licensed trapper shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting without a hunting license); not required of native-born Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations,

⁶ See footnote 6, p. 3.

⁷ Sec. 3 of the Alaska game law provides: That for the purposes of this act a citizen of the United States who has been domiciled in the Territory for the purpose of making his permanent home therein, for not less than 1 year immediately preceding his claim for resident privileges or a foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and has been domiciled in the Territory for a like period and purpose, shall be considered a resident, but if such a foreign-born person shall not have been admitted to citizenship within 7 years from the date he declared his first intention to become a citizen, he shall thereafter be deemed to be an alien until admitted to citizenship. A foreign-born person not a citizen of the United States who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who has not resided in the Territory for at least 1 year after having declared such intention, shall be considered an alien.

nor of resident under 16 years of age. Export and return of trophies, \$1 per trophy; if removing residence, \$1 for each animal, \$1 for each bird; if otherwise, \$5 for each animal, \$1 for each bird.

Nonresident.—General hunting and trapping, \$50; game birds, \$10.

Alien.—Special license, \$100.

Registered guide.—\$10.

Fur farm.—\$2.

Fur dealer (for qualifications and requirements, see text of law—sec. 11, H):

- (a) Resident, or association, or copartnership of residents, \$10 for each individual.
- (b) Nonresident, citizen of the United States, or corporation, association, or copartnership composed of citizens of United States, any member of which is a nonresident, \$100.
- (c) Alien individual, corporation, association, or copartnership any member of which is an alien, \$500.
- (d) Resident agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$10.
- (e) Nonresident citizen agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$100.
- (f) Alien agent of (a), (b), or (c), \$500. No license issued to an agent whose principal has not procured appropriate license.

POSSESSION

Game animals and birds and the skins of fur animals, lawfully taken, may be possessed at any time in numbers not exceeding the seasonal limit, but migratory game birds may be possessed only during the open season and for 10 days thereafter, but no person shall possess a greater number of migratory game birds, including ducks, geese, and brant, than is permitted by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. (See regulations 3 and 4 for full requirements.)

SALE

Sale of game animals and game birds is prohibited, except as permitted under regulations 6 and 7. There are no restrictions on the sale of prime skins of fur animals lawfully taken, except that skins of beavers must be presented to the Alaska Game Commission or its authorized agent, with affidavit showing lawful taking, within 90 days after close of season in area where taken. Imported skins of beavers must be sealed within 30 days. (See regulation 4 for details.)

SHIPMENT AND EXPORT

There are no restrictions on shipment within Territory of game or of skins of fur animals lawfully taken and possessed, except that migratory game birds in transit during the open season may continue in transit for such additional time, not exceeding 5 days, as may be necessary for delivery to destination (regulations 3, 4, and 5).

Nonresident or alien licensee may export one moose, three deer, two caribou (one from Alaska Peninsula), two mountain sheep (one from Kenai Peninsula), two mountain goats, and two in all of large brown and grizzly bears killed by himself, under affidavit that he has not violated the game laws, that the big-game animal or the part he desires to ship has not been purchased or sold and is not shipped for purpose of being sold, and that he lawfully killed the animal and is owner of part thereof that he desires to ship.

Any person may possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory articles manufactured from the skins and feathers of game birds and from the hides or hoofs of moose, caribou, deer, or goats legally taken.

Residents may, under shipping license, export for mounting and return in any one year, but not for sale, heads or trophies or game animals legally acquired. A resident removing his residence from the Territory may export under shipping license trophies of game animals legally acquired by him.

Shipments must be marked with names and addresses of consignor and consignee and must show the number of each kind of game in shipment, and in the case of furs, that no unprime skins are included. Packages containing beaver skins must show the serial numbers of the seals attached to the skins. Shippers of fur skins must file a statement with transportation agent describing contents of shipments (regulation 4).

CLOSED AREAS

Hunting and trapping are prohibited on refuges and in certain areas described in regulation 14.

REPORTS AND RECORDS

Each person licensed to take animals or birds to farm fur-bearing animals, or to deal in furs shall keep records to show the kind and number of each species of animal or bird so taken, purchased, or otherwise procured under his license, the persons from whom they were purchased and to whom they were sold, date of purchase or sale and the name of trapper and number of trapper's license; and he shall, on or before 30 days after the expiration of his license, make a written report to the Commission on a form provided for the purpose, setting forth in full detail the data herein required to be recorded. Such records shall at all reasonable times be subject to inspection and examination by a member of the Commission, or by any of its employees or by any marshal or deputy marshal. Any licensee who shall fail to keep such records correctly, or who shall fail to submit such report, or who knowingly shall in any such report falsely state any such data, or who shall refuse to exhibit his records for inspection and examination as herein required shall be punished as prescribed in section 15 of the Alaska Game Law.

PENALTIES

Section 15 of the Alaska Game Law makes the following stipulation regarding penalties:

That unless a different or other penalty or punishment is herein specifically prescribed, a person who violates any provision of this act, or who fails to perform any duty imposed by this act or any order or regulation adopted pursuant to this act, is guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both; and, in addition thereto, any person convicted of a violation of any provision of this act who is the holder of any form of license issued thereunder shall thereupon forfeit said license and shall surrender it upon demand of any person authorized by the Commission to receive it, and upon a second conviction he shall not be entitled to, nor shall he be granted, a license of such form for a period of one year from date of such forfeiture, and upon a third or successive conviction, for a period of 5 years from the date of such forfeiture; and any cooperative store operated exclusively by and for native Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds, or any store operated by missions exclusively for native Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds, without a license as provided in this act, upon a second or third conviction for violation of this act, shall not be entitled to engage in the business of dealing in furs for such time as the court before whom such conviction is had may decide: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not be imposed for the first conviction, nor for a period in excess of 1 year from date of the second conviction, nor for a period in excess of 5 years from the date of the third or any subsequent conviction; * * *

That any licensed guide who shall fail or refuse to report promptly to the Commission any violation of this act of which he may have knowledge, shall be guilty of a violation of this act, and, in addition thereto, shall have his license revoked and shall be ineligible to act as a licensed guide for a period of 5 years from the time of his conviction therefor, or, of the establishment to the satisfaction of the Commission of definite proof of such offense.

It is always unlawful—

To take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase—any game animal, land fur-bearing animal, or wild bird, except as permitted under the Alaska Game Law regulations.

To take game animals or game birds by use of a motor vehicle, airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole; or by the use of a set gun, machine or submachine gun, or gun larger than 10-gage; by the use of a pit, deadfall, fire, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light; or to take any game animal while it is swimming, or with the aid of a dog, except that no migratory game birds may be taken with or by means of any automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotgun capable of holding more than three shells, or otherwise than permitted by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations.

To take any fur animal from its home, den, or hole or by digging, smoking, or the use of poisons or other chemicals; to injure or destroy the house, den,

or runaway of a beaver or a muskrat, except under permit of the Secretary of Agriculture; or to take beavers in any manner other than by shooting with a rifle or by the use of steel traps; or to take foxes by use of a trap set within 100 feet of a fox den.

To set traps for wolves, coyotes, wolverines, or other unprotected animals during the close season on protected animals, except under permit.

To take a female yearling or calf moose, a doe yearling or fawn deer, or a female or lamb of mountain sheep, except under permit for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes.

To use any poison to kill a wild animal or bird, or for a trapper to have in possession any poisons prohibited by the commission.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING GAME ANIMALS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, NONGAME BIRDS, AND NESTS AND EGGS OF BIRDS IN ALASKA

[As approved and published by the Secretary of Agriculture on Mar. 8, 1936, effective July 1, 1936, and amended by the Secretary on Apr. 28, 1937, effective July 27, 1937]

REGULATION 1.—DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

Secretary.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Commission.—The Alaska Game Commission.

Territory.—The Territory of Alaska.

Summit of Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains.⁸—A continuous irregular line extending from the international boundary to Cape Newenham, following the divide separating the upper Yukon and the Tanana River drainage from the streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound, and Cook Inlet; thence along the main Alaska Range following the divide between the streams flowing into the Tanana and Kuskokwim Rivers and those flowing into Cook Inlet; thence southwesterly to Cape Newenham following the divide separating the streams flowing into the Kuskokwim River and Kuskokwim Bay from those flowing into Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay.

Person.—The plural or the singular as the case demands, including individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations, unless the context otherwise requires.

Take.—To take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill, or to attempt to take, pursue, disturb, hunt, capture, trap, or kill game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game or nongame birds, or setting or using a net, trap, or other device for taking them, or collecting the nests or eggs of such birds.

Open season.—The time during which birds or animals may lawfully be taken. Each period of time prescribed as an open season shall be construed to include the first and last days thereof.

Close season.—The time during which birds and animals may not be taken.

Transport.—To ship, transport, carry, import, export, or receive or to deliver for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export unless the context otherwise requires.

Game animals.—Deer, moose, caribou, elk, mountain sheep, mountain goat, large brown and grizzly bears, and such other animals as have been or may hereafter be introduced, including buffalo (bison), which shall be known as big game.

Land fur-bearing animals.—Beaver, muskrat, marmot, ground squirrel (spermophile), fisher, foxes, lynx, marten or sable, mink, weasel or ermine, land otter, wolverine, polar bear, and black bear, including its brown and blue (or glacier bear) color variations.

Game birds.—Migratory waterfowl, commonly known as ducks, geese, brant, and swans; shore birds, commonly known as plovers, sandpipers, snipe, and curlew; little brown crane; the several species of grouse and ptarmigan; and such other birds as have been or may hereafter be introduced, including Chinese or ring-necked pheasants, which shall be known as small game.

Nongame birds.—All wild birds except game birds.

REGULATION 2.—LICENSES OF HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, AND GUIDES

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit a person to take animals or birds or to act as a guide in the Territory unless he shall be in

⁸ See map, pp. 16–17.

possession of a valid license, bearing his signature written in ink on the face thereof, if he is required by the Alaska Game Law or regulations thereunder to have a license to take animals or birds or to act as a guide, and he shall have his license on his person when taking animals or birds or acting as a guide, and shall produce it for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

Nothing in regulation 15 shall be deemed to exempt any person from the requirements of this regulation.

Each application for a license required under the Alaska Game Law shall be made on the form prescribed by the Commission and obtained from a person authorized to issue licenses, and if the application is made by mail it shall be accompanied by a draft on a Juneau bank or an express or postal-money order payable to the Commission for the amount of the license fee.

REGULATION 3.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GAME ANIMALS AND GAME BIRDS

Game animals (except live animals) in numbers not exceeding the maximum seasonal limits prescribed by regulation 11, the hides, heads, and feet of game animals, articles made from such hides, heads, or feet, grouse and ptarmigan, and the skins and feathers of game birds, legally taken during the open season, may be possessed and transported at any time within the Territory by any person: *Provided*, That until dismembered the carcass of any moose, mountain sheep, and/or deer shall not be so mutilated that the sex of the animal cannot be determined: *And provided further*, That any person possessing any game animal, or part thereof, without a valid hunting or trapping license shall furnish on demand to any officer authorized to enforce the Alaska Game Law an affidavit showing the name and license number of the person from whom he received such game animal, or part thereof, together with such other information as the officer may require.

Any person may without a license possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory the shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer.

Any person may transport within the Territory during the period constituting the open season therefor migratory game birds legally taken during the open season, and any such migratory game birds or parts thereof in transit during the open season may continue in transit for such additional time immediately succeeding such open season not to exceed 5 days, as may be necessary to deliver the same to their destination and may be possessed within the Territory during the period constituting the open season and for an additional period of 10 days next succeeding such open season, but no person shall possess a greater number of migratory game birds, including ducks, geese, and brant, than is permitted by the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Any person without a permit or license may possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory any article manufactured from the skins and feathers of game birds and from the hides or hoofs of caribou, deer, or mountain goats, legally taken.

A nonresident citizen who is the holder of a valid game license, or a nonresident alien who is the holder of an alien special license, may possess and transport at any time within or out of the Territory one moose, three deer, two caribou, excepting if such caribou are from the Alaska Peninsula as particularly described in regulation 11, then only one, two mountain sheep excepting if such sheep are from the Kenai Peninsula as particularly described in regulation 11, then only one, two mountain goats, and two in the aggregate of large brown and grizzly bears, and not to exceed 1 day's bag limit of resident game birds and the maximum possession limit of migratory game birds as prescribed in regulation 13, or any parts of such animals, but no more of any one kind legally taken by him; but before any big-game animal or game bird or part thereof shall be transported out of the Territory, the person desiring to make a shipment shall first make and deliver to the transportation agent at the point of shipment, his affidavit to the effect that he has not violated any of the provisions of the Alaska Game Law or the regulations thereunder; that the big-game animal or game bird or part thereof which he desires to ship has not been purchased or sold and is not being shipped for the purpose of being sold, and that he lawfully killed the animal or game bird and is the owner of it or the part thereof which he desires to ship; and if the shipment consists of a caribou or mountain sheep or part thereof, the statement must show in the case of caribou whether

the animal was killed on the Alaska Peninsula, and in the case of mountain sheep whether the animal was killed on the Kenai Peninsula, or elsewhere in the Territory. Such affidavit or affidavits shall accompany the express or freight bills of lading to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of the port; collectors of customs at ports of clearance shall promptly transmit such affidavits to the Commission.

A resident may export by express, freight, or parcel post for mounting and return to the Territory within 1 year, but not for sale, any game animals, birds, or parts thereof that have been legally acquired by him upon first procuring a resident export license, which license shall accompany the bill of lading when shipment is made by freight or express, and if made by parcel post, the license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place. On the return of the trophies to the consignor by express or freight, the export license shall accompany the bill of lading, but if returned by parcel post, the export license shall be attached securely to the outside of the package in a conspicuous place, and the collector of customs at the port of entry, or the postmaster through whose office it is received, shall detach the export license, note thereon the contents of the shipment, and promptly return the license to the Commission.

In the discretion of the Commission permits may be issued to residents of the Territory for the export of legally acquired game animals, birds, or parts thereof, for purposes other than sale. Such permits may be obtained from any member of the Commission, game warden, or collector of customs upon payment of the required fees. Such animals, birds, or parts thereof, may be shipped by express or freight, and the permit shall accompany the bill of lading covering any such shipment to the port of clearance from the Territory, where such permit shall be taken up by the collector of customs and returned to the Commission.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 896.]

REGULATION 4.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Live land fur-bearing animals legally taken during an open season may be retained after the close of said open season or sold for propagation within the Territory: *Provided*, That persons possessing such animals shall report their possession to the Alaska Game Commission at Juneau and apply for a permit to possess such animals pursuant to regulation 22 hereof within 30 days after the close of said open season.

The skins of land fur-bearing animals for which an open season is provided, or parts thereof, when legally acquired, may be possessed and transported by any person at any time, except as hereinafter provided, but no person who is engaged in fur farming or is a fur dealer or an agent of a fur dealer shall possess or transport any fur-bearing animal or part thereof, unless, at the time of such possession or transportation he is in possession of a valid license issued to him pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Game Law, and no person shall possess or transport any illegal skin at any time. In case shipment is made by express or freight, the shipper shall first deliver to the transportation agent at the point shipment is accepted, or if by parcel post to the postmaster at the point of mailing, a statement correctly showing the number and kinds of skins in each shipment and stating further that no illegal skin or unsealed beaver skin is contained therein. Transportation agents and postmasters shall not knowingly accept shipments containing furs without such statement. If shipment is made by express or freight, such statement shall accompany it to the port of clearance, there to be taken up by the collector of the port, or, if by parcel post, by the postmaster at the office where mailed. In case skins or furs are shipped out of the Territory by means other than express, freight, or parcel post, the person transporting them shall deliver such statement to the collector of customs at the port of clearance. Collectors and postmasters shall promptly transmit such statements to the Commission.

Skins of beavers imported into the Territory shall be sealed with a seal prescribed by the Commission within 30 days after such importation, as hereinafter provided.

Persons importing beaver skins and desiring to have them sealed shall within 30 days present them to a member of the Commission, to a game warden, or to any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal skins, together with such proof of entry or affidavit or affidavits as the Commission or any such officer may require.

Persons having taken the skins of beavers shall, within 90 days after the close of the open season during which they were legally taken, personally present them to a member of the Commission, to a game warden, or to any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal or tag skins, together with an affidavit of lawful taking completed on a form adopted and furnished by the Commission and such other affidavit or affidavits as may be required by any officer authorized to seal such skins: *Provided*, That persons residing in remote localities and finding it impracticable to present such skins to an officer authorized to seal them as hereinbefore prescribed, may present such skins, together with affidavit of lawful taking completed on a form adopted and furnished by the Commission as hereinbefore prescribed, to any individual authorized by the Commission to attach thereto a tag bearing an authorization permitting such skins, if legally taken, to be sold and transported within the Territory, subject to examination and authentication by a representative of the Commission; and such skins so tagged shall be presented by a lawful possessor to a warden or member of the Commission, or to any other officer authorized by the Commission to seal skins, for sealing within 90 days after the close of the open season during which they were taken: *Provided*, That such commissioner, warden, or officer may require further affidavit or affidavits of the person taking the skins at any time before they are accepted and sealed as legal skins. A person having legally taken the skins of beavers during the open seasons may not sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of such skins until they have been sealed or tagged as hereinbefore provided, and no person may purchase or otherwise procure any such untagged or unsealed skins.

Skins of beavers, unless sealed as prescribed by this regulation may not be possessed or transported by any person after the expiration of the time within which they are required by this regulation to be sealed.

No person who is not a bona fide fur dealer shall possess at any time, unless sealed, numbers of skins of beavers in excess of the seasonal bag limits prescribed by regulation.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 897.]

REGULATION 5.—MARKING SHIPMENTS OF GAME ANIMALS, GAME BIRDS, LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, OR PARTS THEREOF

Each package in which game animals, game birds, land fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof are transported, shall have clearly and conspicuously marked on the outside thereof the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and an accurate statement of the number of each kind of game animals, game birds, land fur-bearing animals, or parts thereof, contained therein.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 898.]

REGULATION 6.—SALE OF GAME ANIMALS AND GAME BIRDS IN CERTAIN PLACES, OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND PARTS THEREOF, AND OF FEATHERS OF DUCKS AND GEESE

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to permit any person to sell any game animal, game bird, or part thereof, except as hereinafter provided.

Except as hereinafter provided in this regulation and in regulation 7, in that portion of Alaska south of the summit of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains a person who has legally killed caribou may sell the meat thereof, but no person to whom such meat is sold shall sell it otherwise than in cooked form and then only at roadhouses having a permit prescribed by the Secretary.

Except as hereinafter provided in this regulation and in regulation 7, in that portion of Alaska north of the Alaska Range and Ahklun Mountains, a person who has legally killed caribou, moose, and nonmigratory game birds may sell the meat thereof, but no person to whom such meat is sold shall resell it otherwise than in cooked form: *Provided*, That a permit, issued at the discretion of the Commission, shall be required for all restaurants, roadhouses, or public or other eating houses within such area, such permit authorizing the purchase and serving of such meats as provided herein, except that such meats shall not be sold or served within 5 miles of the center line of the Alaska Railroad, or within 5 miles of the center line of the Steese Highway from Fairbanks to and including Chatanika.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to permit the transportation to, or possession in, any other part of Alaska, of game meats sold under this regulation.

Any person may without a license buy and sell at any time in the Territory the feathers of wild ducks and wild geese, lawfully killed, and feathers of such birds seized and/or condemned by Federal or Territorial authorities, for use in making fishing flies, bed pillows, and mattresses, and for similar commercial purposes, but not for millinery or ornamental purposes; the hides or parts thereof of moose, caribou, deer, and mountain goats, legally taken during the open season; shed antlers of caribou, moose, and deer; and the skins and feathers of eagles, crows, hawks, owls, ravens, and cormorants.

A native-born resident Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, and a hunter or trapper, may sell without a license the skins of fur-bearing animals which he has lawfully taken.

A person not engaged or employed in the business of trading in such skins may buy without a license the skins of fur-bearing animals for his own use, but he may not sell the skins so purchased.

Any other person who is in possession of a valid license issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Game Law authorizing him so to do may buy and sell the skins of fur-bearing animals at any time, but each such person shall have his license with him when buying or selling skins, except that a person buying or selling skins at an established place shall have his license posted conspicuously on the premises, and each such licensee shall produce his license for inspection by any game warden or other person requesting to see it.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 898.]

REGULATION 7.—SERVING GAME IN MESS HOUSES, BOATS, AND DINING CARS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit any person to sell any game animal, game bird, or part thereof, to the owner, master, operator, or employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed), or for any such owner, master, operator, or employee to buy any game animal, game bird, or part thereof; or to take or to possess for serving or to serve any game animal, game bird, or part thereof, in any dining car, any mess house operated by a railroad, a mine (where five or more men are employed), a contractor, or the owner of a cannery, or in any other place maintained for the serving of food regularly to employees of such railroad, mine, contractor, or cannery; or to serve any game animal, game bird, or part thereof, to an employee of any coastal or river steamer, commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, cannery, or mine (where five or more men are employed); nor shall the regulations be construed to permit any contractor or person operating a railroad, mine (where five or more men are employed), cannery, coastal or river steamer, or other commercial power or sail boat, pile driver, barge, scow, boat under charter, or any employee of any such contractor, operator, or person to possess any game animal, game bird, or part thereof, in a dining car, a mess house, or the galley or dining room of any such boat, pile driver, barge, scow, or mine (where five or more men are employed).

REGULATION 8.—TAKING OF GAME BY PROSPECTORS, TRAVELERS, AND CERTAIN INDIANS WHEN IN NEED OF FOOD

An Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, and an explorer, prospector, or traveler may take animals or birds in any part of the Territory at any time for food when in absolute need of food and other food is not available, but he shall not ship or sell any animal, or bird, or part thereof, so taken.

REGULATION 9. METHODS OF TAKING GAME ANIMALS AND GAME BIRDS

Except in areas enumerated and defined as closed to hunting under regulation 14 and as otherwise specifically permitted by regulations 22 and 23, game

animals and game birds may be taken during the open season in the numbers mentioned in regulations 11 and 13 with a bow and arrow, spear, pistol, rifle, or gun not larger than no. 10 gage, by the use of artificial decoys, and from a blind or floating device (other than an airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole); but no person shall take any game animal or game bird from a motor vehicle, airplane, steam or power launch, or any boat other than one propelled by paddle, oars, or pole, nor shall any person take any such game animal or game bird with the aid or use of a set gun of any description, a machine or sub-machine gun, a pit, deadfall, fire, jack light, searchlight, or other artificial light, or by shooting from, on, or across any public highway, or within 33 feet of the center line of any public highway in the first and third judicial divisions of the Territory; or any game animal with the aid or use of a dog, or while swimming, except that no game birds may be taken with or by means of any automatic-loading or hand-operated repeating shotgun capable of holding more than three shells: *Provided*, That nothing in this regulation shall be construed to permit the hunting of migratory game birds contrary to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations applicable to Alaska.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 898.]

REGULATION 10.—OPEN SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME ANIMALS

Except in areas enumerated and defined as closed to hunting under regulation 14, game animals may be taken during the following open seasons:

Bull moose (except yearlings and calves).—September 1 to December 31.

Caribou—{ North of the Yukon River, no close season.
South of the Yukon River, August 20 to December 31.

Male deer having horns not less than 3 inches in length above the top of the skull.—East of longitude 138° in southeastern Alaska, August 20 to November 15.

West of longitude 138° in only the following described area under a special hunting permit prescribed by the Secretary: The drainage to Prince William Sound north of the center of the C. R. & N. W. Railway and west of Mountain Slough, including the islands of said sound, except Hawkins and Knight Islands, September 20 to September 30.

Mountain sheep (except females and lambs).—August 20 to December 31.

Mountain goat (except kids).—August 20 to December 31.

Bear (large brown and grizzly).—

For a resident: September 1 to June 20 in the following described areas:

Alaska Peninsula south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake; the drainage to Cook Inlet from the west northward to the south banks of the Happy and Skwentna Rivers; that portion of the drainage to Cook Inlet south and west of the Yentna River to its confluence with the Susitna River; that area east and south of the left banks of the Susitna River and Willow Creek and of a line from the head of Willow Creek to the mouth of the Knik River;

that portion of the mainland draining to Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, and the Gulf of Alaska south to Knik Arm, Knik River, Knik Glacier, and the divide of the Chugach Mountains from the head of said glacier running generally easterly through Thompson Pass to the head of Childs Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the Copper River and Northwestern Railway bridge across Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Miles Glacier to the summit of the Chugach Mountains; thence along the summit of said mountains to Mount St. Elias;

all of southeastern Alaska east of longitude 141°;

the islands of the Kodiak Afognak group (except Afognak Island), Montague, Hinchinbrook, Hawkins, Yacobi, Chichagof, Baranof, and Admiralty: *Provided*, That a resident may kill a large brown or grizzly bear at any time or place in the foregoing described areas when such animal is about to attack or molest persons or property.

In the remainder of the Territory, no close season.

For a nonresident: Throughout the Territory, September 1 to June 20.

REGULATION 11.—BAG LIMITS ON CERTAIN GAME ANIMALS

A person may take during the open season prescribed therefor in regulation 10 and have in possession at any one time not to exceed the following numbers of game animals:

Moose.—One.

<i>Caribou</i>	All of Alaska, except Alaska Peninsula, resident, five; nonresident, two.
<i>Deer</i>	Alaska Peninsula, south and west of the Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake, and the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay, by a resident, two; by a nonresident, one.
	East of longitude 138° , three.
	West of longitude 138° (under special hunting permit prescribed by the Secretary as set forth in regulation 10), one.
<i>Mountain sheep</i>	By a nonresident on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, one; in the remainder of the Territory, two.
	By a resident south of the Arctic Circle, two, except on the Kenai Peninsula south of Turnagain Arm, Portage Creek, and a line from its head to the head of Passage Canal, wherein the limit shall be one; north of the Circle, three.
<i>Mountain goat.</i> —Two.	By a nonresident throughout the Territory (see exception), two in the aggregate.
<i>Bear (large brown and grizzly)</i>	By a resident in those areas described in regulation 10 (see exception), the limit shall be two in the aggregate; in the remainder of the Territory, no limit.
	<i>Exception:</i> On Admiralty Island the limit shall be one for residents and nonresidents.

The Secretary upon proper showing by the applicant will grant permission to persons located in that area described under regulation 6, where the sale and serving of game is permitted, to have in possession at one time an excess of the numbers of game animals permitted under this regulation. Application for such permission should be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska.

REGULATION 12.—OPEN SEASONS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS

Except in areas enumerated and defined as closed to hunting under regulation 14, game birds (except swan, cranes, and other migratory and nonmigratory game birds for which no open season is provided) may be taken during the following open seasons:

Grouse and ptarmigan.—September 1 to February 28.

Waterfowl (except those species not permitted to be taken) and *Wilson's snipe, or jacksnipe.*—The season established for the Territory by regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918.

REGULATION 13.—DAILY BAG AND MAXIMUM POSSESSION LIMITS ON CERTAIN GAME BIRDS

A person may take in any one day during the open seasons prescribed therefor in regulation 12 not to exceed the following numbers of game birds, which numbers shall include any game birds taken by any other person who for hire accompanies or assists him in taking them:

Grouse and ptarmigan.—Grouse, 15 in the aggregate of all kinds; ptarmigan, 25 in the aggregate of all kinds; but not to exceed 25 in the aggregate of all kinds of grouse and ptarmigan.

Waterfowl (except those species not permitted to be taken) and *Wilson's snipe or jacksnipe.*—The number established for the Territory by regulations under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918.

A person may possess from the beginning of the open season to 10 days after the close of the open season migratory game birds legally taken, but not to exceed a greater number of such birds than is permitted to be taken and possessed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act regulations.

REGULATION 14.—CONTINUOUS CLOSE SEASON IN CERTAIN AREAS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit the taking at any time of any game animal, game bird, or fur-bearing animal—

in Mount McKinley National Park,
in Katmai National Monument,
in Glacier Bay National Monument,
on Kruzof and Partofshikof Islands,

in Eyak Lake closed area, including the drainage area of Eyak Lake and Power Creek, north and east of Cordova, more particularly described as follows: Beginning on the north boundary line of the city limits of the town of Cordova, Alaska, at a point where said boundary line is crossed by the divide between Eyak Lake and Power Creek and Orca Inlet and Orca Bay; thence in a general northeasterly direction along said divide to the intersection with parallel $60^{\circ}40'$ north; thence east along said parallel to the intersection with the divide between the watershed of Power Creek and Eyak Lake and the watershed of Ibek Creek; thence in a general southwesterly direction along said divide to the headwaters of Allen Creek; thence southwesterly along the course of Allen Creek to its confluence with Eyak Lake; thence southerly along the shore of Eyak Lake to the northerly side line of the Copper River & Northwestern Railway right-of-way; thence in a general westerly direction along the northerly side line of said railway right-of-way to the intersection with the east boundary line of the city limits of the town of Cordova; thence north along said east boundary of Cordova to the northeast corner of the boundary line of said town; thence west along the northern boundary line of said town to the point of beginning; containing approximately 22,000 acres;

in the Ward Lake area, Tongass National Forest, as posted and described by the United States Forest Service;

in the area of Mitkof Island 1 mile wide along the beach from the creek and cove immediately south of Blind Point to the city limits of Petersburg;

on any bird reservation⁹ except under permit or regulation by the Secretary of Agriculture;

on any island occupied under lease or permit for fur-farming purposes except by the occupant thereof;

or in any of the following-described areas along the line of the Alaska Railroad:

1. One-half mile in width situated to the eastward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 40.5 and 41.5.

2. One-half mile in width situated to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 176 and 177.

3. One-half mile in width situated to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 181.5 and 182.5.

4. One-half mile in width situated to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 190 and 191.

5. One-half mile in width situated to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 195.5 and 196.5.

6. One mile in width situated one-half mile to the eastward and one-half mile to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 234.5 and 236.5.

7. One mile in width situated one-half mile to the westward and one-half mile to the eastward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 242 and 243.

8. One-half mile in width situated to the eastward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 250 and 252.

9. Beginning at a point 6 miles north of the Curry Hotel, thence east 1 mile, thence south 7 miles, thence west 2 miles, thence north 7 miles, thence east 1 mile to the place of beginning.

10. One mile in width on each side of the center line of the Alaska Railroad beginning at milepost 247 and extending to milepost 254.

⁹ See list of reservations on pp. 27-28.

11. One mile in width situated one-half mile to the northward and one-half mile to the southward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 40 and 52.

12. One thousand feet to the eastward and 1,000 feet to the westward of the center line of the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 282 and 293.

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit the taking at any time except under permit of the Secretary of Agriculture of any—

game animal or game bird in Keystone Canyon closed area, including one-half mile on each side of and paralleling the Richardson Highway from milepost 13 (from Valdez) to milepost 20 (from Valdez);

game animal or game bird in the Big Delta closed area described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south bank of the Tanana River 1 mile east of the ferry at Big Delta post office, thence south parallel to the Richardson Highway to a point 1 mile east of and opposite milepost 269 (from Valdez), thence westerly across and to a point on the west bank of the Big Delta River due west of aforesaid milepost 269 (from Valdez), thence north along the west bank of the Big Delta River to its junction with the south bank of the Tanana River, thence easterly along the south bank of the Tanana River to the place of beginning;

caribou in Steese Highway closed areas, including one-half mile on either side of and paralleling the center line of the Steese Highway from milepost 85 to milepost 88 (Twelve Mile Summit); and from milepost 106 to milepost 111 (Eagle Summit);

beaver or muskrat on the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group;

mountain goat on Baranof or Chichagof Islands;

moose between Cape Fairweather and Longitude 141°;

deer between Cape Fairweather and Longitude 141°, and in the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group;

buffalo (bison) in any part of Alaska;

musk ox in any part of Alaska;

elk in any part of Alaska;

large brown or grizzly bear in that area of land and water embracing the Glacier Bay National Monument, a part of the Tongass National Forest, and other lands included within the following described boundary: Beginning at the summit of Mount Fairweather, in approximate latitude 58°54' N. and approximate longitude 137°31' W., which point is identical

with angle point no. 164 on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia and common to the most westerly point of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as established February 26, 1925; thence southwesterly, to Cape Fairweather on the Pacific Ocean, at the northwest corner of the Tongass National Forest, as established June 10, 1925; thence southeasterly, along the Pacific coast, including all islands along the coast, to the center channel of Cross Sound at the point of confluence with the Pacific Ocean; thence northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly through the center channel of Cross Sound, North Inian Pass, North Passage, and Icy Passage to the center channel of Excursion Inlet at the point of confluence with Icy Passage; thence easterly to a point on the east shore of Excursion Inlet at the foot of the spur ridge, which point is approximately 3 miles northeast of the Porpoise Island; thence northeasterly, following the summit of the spur ridge to the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal; thence northerly, northwesterly, and westerly, along the summit of the watershed between Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to the intersection of the east boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument and the watershed divide of Excursion Inlet, Endicott River, and Glacier Bay, which point is in approximate latitude 58°42' N. and approximate longitude 135°41' W.; thence northwesterly, along the east and north boundary of the Glacier Bay National Monument, as now established, to the most northerly corner of said Glacier Bay National Monument, at a point on the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly, along the international boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, through angle points nos. 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, and 163 to the summit of Mount Fairweather, the point of beginning; excepting and reserving from the above-described area, all surveyed lands within fractional Tps. 39 and 40 S., Rs. 57, 58, and 59 E., Copper River Meridian;

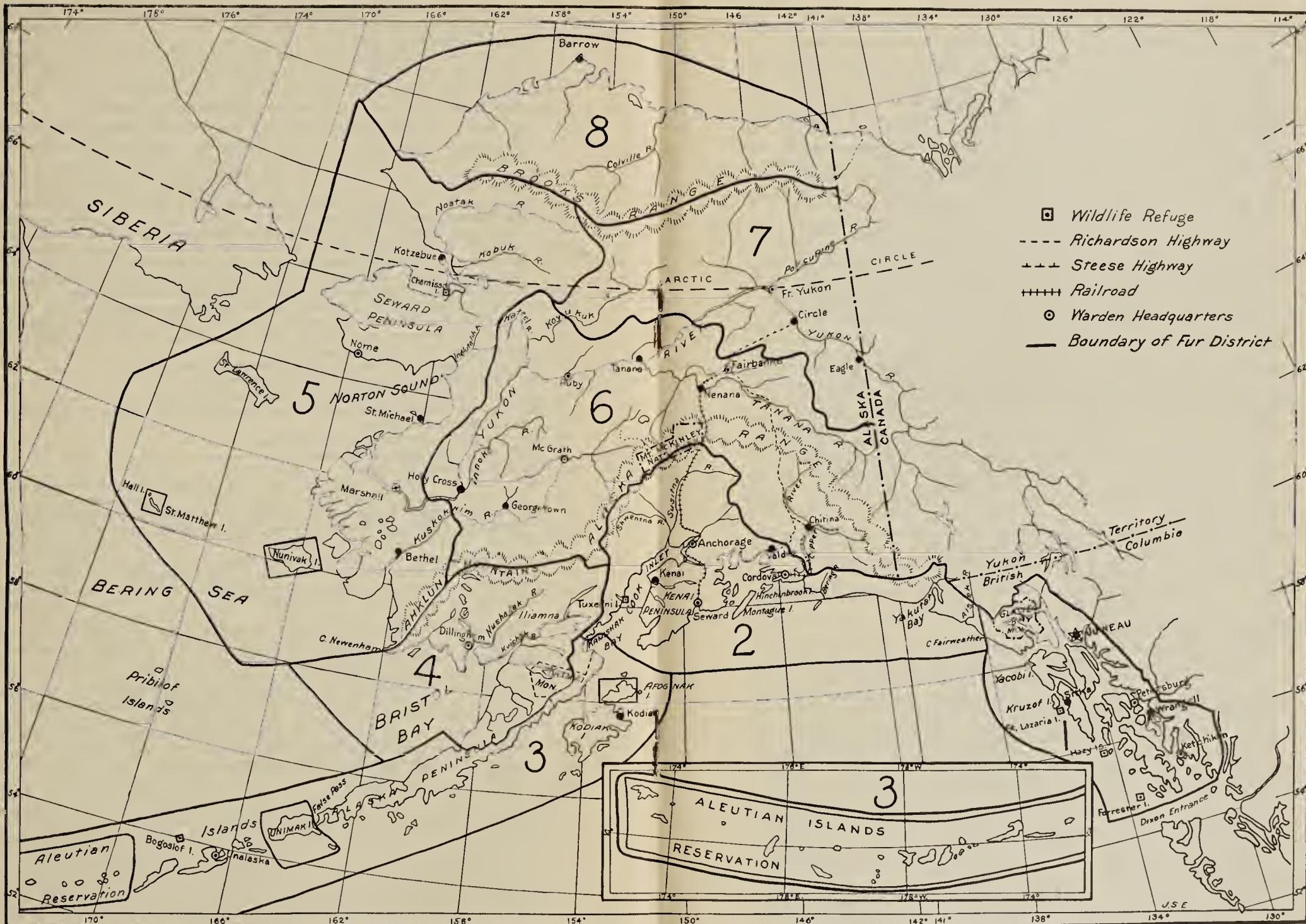


FIGURE 1.—Map of Alaska showing boundaries of fur districts, wildlife refuges, and headquarters of wardens of the Alaska Game Commission.

large brown or grizzly bear on Afognak Island; moose on the Alaska Peninsula south and west of Kvichak River, Iliamna Lake, and the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay; moose on the Kenai Peninsula in the area described as follows: Beginning at the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., on the east shore of Cook Inlet, at low water; the approximate geographic position is in latitude $60^{\circ}34'17''$ N., and longitude $151^{\circ}19'36''$ W. from Greenwich; thence from said initial point easterly, between secs. 23 and 26 and secs. 24 and 25 to the corner of secs. 19, 24, 25, and 30, T. 6 N., Rs. 11 and 12 W.; thence easterly, in T. 6 N., R. 11 W., along the north boundary of secs. 30, 29, and 28, to the NE. corner of sec. 28; thence southerly, along the east boundary of sec. 28 and sec. 33, to the corner of secs. 3, 4, 33, and 34, Tps. 5 and 6 N., R. 11 W.; thence easterly, along the north boundary of secs. 3, 2, and 1, to the NE. corner of T. 5 N., R. 11 W.; thence southerly, along the east boundary of sec. 1 to the meander corner of fractional secs. 1 and 6, on the right bank of the Kenai River; thence up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to the outlet and westerly end of Skilak Lake; thence easterly, along and following the northerly shore of Skilak Lake, at low water, to a point on the northeasterly shore of the said lake at the mouth of the Kenai River; thence northeasterly, up the right bank of the Kenai River, at low water, to a point opposite the mouth of Russian River; this point falls on the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as defined by Proclamation No. 1307, dated August 2, 1915; thence due north, following the west boundary of the Chugach National Forest as described by Proclamation No. 1741, dated May 29, 1925, to its intersection with Thurman Creek, thence following down the west bank of said creek and the Chickaloon River to Chickaloon Bay on Turnagain Arm of Cook Inlet, at low water; thence westerly and northwesterly along the shore of Chickaloon Bay, at low water, to Point Possession; thence southwesterly, along the southeast shore of Cook Inlet, at low water, to the true point for the meander corner of fractional secs. 23 and 26, T. 6 N., R. 12 W., the place of beginning; moose in the drainages of the Chilkoot and the Chilkat Rivers in Southeastern Alaska; mountain sheep or mountain goat in the eastern part of the Kenai Peninsula east of the center line of the Alaska Railroad; snowshoe hare on islands of the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group; raccoon in any part of Alaska; beaver on Baranof and Chichagof Islands or in the drainage to the Men- denhall Valley east of the main Glacier Highway; muskrat in the Golovin Bay drainage; black bear in the drainage to Anan Creek; large brown or grizzly bear in the following areas on Admiralty Island:

Thayer Mountain area.—Beginning at the foot of the waterfall at the mouth of Hasselborg River on Salt Lake, head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the easterly bank of the Hasselborg River to the outlet of Hasselborg Lake; thence along the west shore of said lake to the outlet of the creek flowing into the head of the lake; thence upstream along the east bank of said creek to the trail crossing; thence in a southwesterly direction along the trail to the head of Thayer Lake; thence along the easterly shore of said lake to the extreme southern end of the lake; thence southeasterly approximately 2 miles in a straight line to the west end of Salt Lake at the head of Mitchell Bay; thence along the line of mean high tide of Salt Lake to the foot of the waterfall on Hasselborg River, the place of beginning; containing approximately 60 square miles;

Pack Creek area.—The entire watershed of Pack Creek, which empties into Seymour Canal near the north side of the entrance to Windfall Harbor; containing approximately 21 square miles;

mountain sheep or mountain goat in the Girdwood closed area described as follows: Beginning at the center of the bridge of the Crow Creek road over California Creek, at approximately latitude $60^{\circ}58'$ north and longitude $149^{\circ}8'$ west of Greenwich, as shown on the preliminary topographic map of the Girdwood District, Alaska, 1931, published by the United States Geological Survey; thence on a course bearing due east continuing in a straight line to the west bank of Glacier Creek;

thence northeasterly following the west and north bank of said creek and its largest northern tributary to its head; thence along the west side of the glacier it drains to the summit of the divide between Glacier Creek and the drainage to the north at approximately latitude $61^{\circ}2'30''$ north, longitude 149° west; thence westerly and northerly along said divide around the head of Raven Glacier to a point where said divide intersects the western margin of the most northern glacier in Raven Creek basin; thence following northeasterly and westerly along the western and southern margin of Eagle Glacier to its termination; thence westerly in a straight line to the junction of Camp and Raven Creeks; thence southwesterly along the south bank of Camp Creek to its head, at the divide between Camp Creek and the North Fork Ship Creek; thence northwesterly down the valley of the North Fork Ship Creek to a small lake in this valley; thence westerly along the south shore of said lake and continuing westerly along the south bank of North Fork Ship Creek to the junction of said creek with its first large tributary from the south, entering it about 1 mile east of Bird Creek Pass; thence southerly along the west bank of said tributary and its most westerly branch to the divide between North Fork Ship Creek and Bird Creek; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the junction of Bird Creek with its first large tributary from the head entering it from the south; thence southeasterly along the northern and eastern side of the stream bed of said tributary to the summit of the divide between the said tributary and the drainage of California Creek; thence southerly along the divide between California Creek and Bird Creek to a summit marked 4322 on the said preliminary topographic map of Girdwood District, Alaska, said point being in approximately latitude $60^{\circ}59'$ north, longitude $149^{\circ}11'15''$ west; thence southeasterly in a straight line to the point of beginning; containing approximately 77 square miles.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 898.]

REGULATION 15.—CERTAIN NONGAME BIRDS UNPROTECTED

A person may take, possess, and transport crows, hawks, owls, eagles, ravens, magpies, and cormorants, and their nests and eggs, at any time, in any number, and by any means except they may not be taken by the use of poison.

REGULATION 16.—TAKING OF CERTAIN NONGAME BIRDS BY ESKIMOS AND INDIANS FOR FOOD AND CLOTHING

Eskimos and Indians may take, possess, and transport at any time, auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins and their eggs for food, and their skins for clothing, for the use of themselves and their immediate families.

REGULATION 17.—LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMAL DISTRICTS¹⁰

For the purpose of these regulations, with respect to land fur-bearing animals, the Territory is hereby divided into eight districts, as follows:

Fur District 1.—All of southeastern Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Cape Fairweather and along longitude 138° to the international boundary.

Fur District 2.—That portion of southern Alaska draining to the Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet, beginning with the western boundary line of fur district 1 and following longitude 138° from Cape Fairweather to the international boundary and along this boundary to Mount St. Elias; thence following the summit of the Chugach Range to the head of Miles Glacier; thence down the center line of said glacier to the center of the Copper River & Northwestern Railway bridge across the Copper River at mile 49; thence up the center line of Childs Glacier to its summit; thence along the divide through Marshall Pass and Thompson Pass; thence along the divide to Tahneta Pass; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Matanuska River from the Nelchina River and the Talkeetna River from the Oshetna River; thence along the divide separating the waters of the Oshetna River from Kosina Creek to and across the Susitna River at a point 4 miles northwest of the mouth of Goose Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northwest into the Susitna

¹⁰ See map, pp. 16-17.

River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna River; thence following said divide separating the waters flowing north into the Nenana River from those flowing southerly into the Susitna and Chulitna Rivers and across Broad Pass and the Alaska Railroad at mile 308; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing south into the Chulitna River from those flowing north into Cantwell Creek and the Nenana River to the summit of the Alaska Range; thence along said summit through Rainy Pass to Merrill Pass; thence along the summit of the Chigmit Mountains, separating the waters flowing easterly into Cook Inlet from those flowing westerly into the Kuskokwim River and Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay on Iliamna Lake; thence along said portage to Kamishak Bay.

Fur District 3.—Consisting of the Aleutian Islands, Unimak Island, Amak Island, all the islands lying south of the Alaska Peninsula, the Kodiak-Afognak Islands group, the Barren Islands, Augustine Island, and the Alaska Peninsula from False Pass to the mouth of Reindeer Creek, thence following said creek and a line to the center of Aniachak Crater, and including that portion of said peninsula consisting of the drainage to the Pacific Ocean south of a line following the divide from the center of Aniachak Crater to the old portage from Kamishak Bay to Kakhonak Bay; thence along said portage on the boundary of fur district 2 to Kamishak Bay.

Fur District 4.—All the drainage to Bristol Bay, bounded on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 3, on the east by the western boundary of fur district 2, and on the north by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the summit of the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing southerly into Bristol Bay, to its intersection with the western boundary of fur district 2 at a point approximately 22 miles south of Merrill Pass.

Fur District 5.—That portion of western Alaska, draining to Kuskokwim Bay, Bering Sea, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, bounded on the east by a line beginning at Cape Newenham and extending along the divide separating the waters flowing into Kuskokwim Bay and Kuskokwim River from those flowing into Bristol Bay and the Tikchik Lakes; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into Tulusak River and Whitefish Lake from those flowing into the Aniak River and Swift Creek; thence to a point on the Kuskokwim River opposite the mouth of the first stream on the north bank above Ohagamut; thence across the Kuskokwim River and following the center of said first north bank stream above Ohagamut to its head; thence along the divide separating the waters of Paimute Portage flowing into Big Lake from those flowing into the Yukon River; thence to a point on the Yukon River 15 miles below Paimute Village; thence following down the south bank of the Yukon River to a point 5 miles below Dogfish Village; thence across the Yukon River to Mount Chiniklik; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing into the Stuyahok River from those flowing into the Kuyukutuk River; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Yukon River from those flowing westerly into Norton Sound; thence continuing along said divide separating the waters flowing into the Koyukuk River from those flowing into Kotzebue Sound to the summit of the divide separating those flowing into the Colville River from those flowing into the Noatak River; thence westerly along the divide separating the waters flowing north into the Arctic Ocean from those flowing south into the Noatak and Kukpuk Rivers to the coast at Cape Lisburne.

Fur District 6.—All the watershed of the Tanana River, the upper Copper River, part of the lower Yukon River, and the upper Kuskokwim River, bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the south by the northern boundaries of fur districts 2 and 4, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the north by a line beginning at International Boundary Monument No. 146 and following the divide separating the waters of the north fork of the Ladue River from those of the Ladue River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Yukon River from those flowing southerly into the Tanana River, through Far Mountain, Twelve Mile Summit, and Wickersham Dome; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into Beaver Creek from those flowing westerly into Hess Creek; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southwesterly into Hess Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing southerly into Waldron Creek from those flowing northerly into the Yukon River, to the site of old Fort Hamlin; thence across the Yukon River to the divide separating the

waters flowing northerly into the Dall River from those flowing southerly into the Ray River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing northerly into the Kanuti River from those flowing southerly into the Yukon River; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing westerly into the Koyukuk River from those flowing southerly into the Melozitna River; thence along the divide separating those waters flowing into the Koyukuk River above the upper end of Treat Island from those entering below said point, to the Koyukuk River; thence across the Koyukuk River at the upper end of Treat Island and northwesterly along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River and Koyukuk River from those flowing southwesterly into the Koyukuk River, to Cone Mountain; thence along the divide separating the waters flowing easterly into the Hogatza River from those flowing westerly into the Dakli River, to the intersection with the eastern boundary of fur district 5.

Fur District 7.—All the drainage to the upper Koyukuk and upper Yukon Rivers bounded on the east by the international boundary, on the north by the summit of the Brooks Range, on the west by the eastern boundary of fur district 5, and on the south by the northern boundary of fur district 6.

Fur District 8.—The Arctic coast of Alaska, consisting of all the drainage to the Arctic Ocean north of the northern boundaries of fur districts 5 and 7.

REGULATION 18.—METHODS OF TAKING LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS AND RECAPTURE OF ESCAPED ANIMALS

Except in areas enumerated and defined as closed to trapping under regulation 14, land fur-bearing animals may be taken during the open season in any number and in any manner, except by the aid or use of a set gun of any description, a shotgun, fire, jack light, pit lamp, searchlight, or other artificial light, by means of a trap or device known as the "klips", or by means of any steel bear trap or any other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, or by means of strychnine, or other poison: Provided, That no dogs shall be used to take any land fur-bearing animal (except polar bears in fur district 8; and wolves and coyotes in fur districts 5, 6, 7, and 8); and no protected fur-bearing animal shall be taken from its home, den, or hole by digging, smoking, or the use of chemicals, and no home, house, den, or runway of a beaver or muskrat shall be injured or destroyed.

Beavers may be taken only by shooting with rifle and by the use of steel traps, but such traps shall not be placed within 25 feet of any beaver house or den. No beaver may be taken by or with the aid of a shotgun.

No fox shall be taken by the use of a trap set within 100 feet of a fox den.

Operators of licensed fur farms from which animals escape from captivity may conduct recapturing operations through the use of legal trapping devices within a period of 30 days after the discovery of escape of the animals. If such operations are conducted during the close season on wild animals of the same species, such operator shall immediately notify the nearest game warden in writing of the numbers and kinds of escaped animals, the kinds of devices being used in recapturing operations, and the locality where such operations are being conducted.

So-called "blackfish traps", commonly used near the Bering Sea coast for the taking of blackfish, shall be properly screened to prevent the capture or killing of land fur-bearing animals.

During the close seasons on land fur-bearing animals in the respective fur districts no person shall set, maintain, or attend traps for wolves, coyotes, or other unprotected animals without first procuring a permit, issuable at the discretion of the Commission, authorizing him to do so. Application for such permit shall be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and shall contain a statement of the nature and extent of the proposed operations of the applicant.

[As amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 900.]

REGULATION 19.—OPEN AND CLOSE SEASON ON LAND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Except in areas enumerated and defined as closed to trapping under regulation 14, land fur-bearing animals may be taken in the specified districts and not to exceed the number of beavers set forth for the specified districts during the following open seasons:

Fur District 1

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—December 20 to January 31.

Muskrat.—March 1 to April 30.

Beaver.—No open season.

Black bear.—September 1 to June 20. Bag limit two; *Provided*, That a resident may kill a black bear at any time or place when such animal is about to attack or molest persons or property.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 2

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, and silver), and lynx.—December 1 to February 28; except that there shall be no open season in that part of the Kenai Peninsula west of the center line of the Alaska Railroad.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31; except on Kenai Peninsula where the open season shall be March 1 to April 30.

Beaver.—April 10 to May 10. Limit, 10 a season.

Black bear.—September 1 to June 20. Bag limit two: *Provided*, That a resident may kill a black bear at any time or place when such animal is about to attack or molest persons or property.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 3

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—December 1 to January 31; except that there shall be no open season for mink, land otter, or weasel (ermine) on Unimak Island.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 4

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—December 1 to February 15.

Muskrat.—March 10 to May 10.

Beaver.—April 10 to May 10. Limit, 10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 5

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—November 16 to March 10.

Muskrat.—North of the Unalakleet River drainage, except Golovin Bay drainage, April 1 to June 7; south of the Unalakleet River, including its drainage April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 25 to May 25. Limit, 10 a season.

Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

¹¹ Territorial law prescribes that blue foxes legally taken shall be presented to a United States commissioner for tagging. (See p. 130, sec. 5, ch. 67, act of May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, act of May 2, 1929.)

Fur District 6

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—November 16 to February 20.

Muskrat.—April 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 20 to May 20. Limit, 10 a season; except that there shall be no open season in that part of the Tanana River drainage east of the Richardson Highway and east of the divide between the Goodpaster River drainage and the Shaw Creek drainage, and the divide between the Goodpaster River drainage and the upper Salcha River drainage.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 7

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—November 6 to February 20.

Muskrat.—March 1 to May 31.

Beaver.—April 20 to May 20. Limit, 10 a season.

Wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

Fur District 8

Mink, marten, land otter, weasel (ermine), fox (red, cross, silver, white, and blue¹¹), and lynx.—November 16 to March 31.

Muskrat.—April 10 to June 10.

Beaver.—No open season.

Polar bear, wolf, coyote, wolverine, black bear, marmot, and ground squirrel (spermophile).—No close season, may be taken by any person at any time in a lawful manner. (See regulations 2 and 18.)

[Amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 901.]

REGULATION 20.—FEEDING GAME TO FOXES, FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, AND DOGS

Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to permit any person to feed to a fox or other fur-bearing animal held in captivity, or to a dog boarded for pay, or use for crab bait, any part of a game animal or bird other than an eagle, a raven, crow, hawk, owl, or cormorant, but waste parts such as hides, viscera, and bones, may be fed to such animals, except that no person shall feed any mountain sheep or part thereof to any dog.

REGULATION 21.—DUTIES OF FUR FARMERS AND FUR TRADERS

Each licensed fur farmer or fur dealer, including stores operated by missions or otherwise for native Indians, Eskimos, or half-breeds, shall comply with the provisions of all Territorial laws relating to fur farmers and fur dealers, and at all reasonable hours, shall allow any member of the Commission, any game warden, or any authorized employee of the United States Department of Agriculture to enter and inspect the premises where operations are being carried on under these regulations, and to inspect the books and records relating thereto; and each licensed fur farmer shall submit annually a written report on a form prescribed and furnished by the Commission stating the numbers and kinds of fur-bearing animals farmed, numbers and kinds of live fur-bearing animals or pelts bought and/or sold, and methods of farming such animals.

[Amended Apr. 28, 1937, 2 F. R. 901.]

REGULATION 22.—PERMITS TO TAKE SPECIMENS FOR SCIENTIFIC, PROPAGATION, AND EXHIBITION PURPOSES

The Secretary may issue a permit to a duly accredited representative of an educational or scientific institution, public museum or park, governmental department of the United States, or a State engaged in the scientific study of

¹¹ See footnote 11, p. 22.

animals and birds, or a person known to be making a special animal or bird investigation, authorizing the holder to collect, possess, and transport wild animals and wild birds and the nests or eggs of birds for scientific purposes, and may issue a permit to any person to take, possess, and transport animals or birds for propagation or exhibition, but no permit to take fur-bearing animals for propagation shall be valid unless countersigned by the executive officer before issuance, and no permit shall authorize the collection, possession, purchase, or sale for propagation of migratory birds other than ducks and geese. Such permits shall be carried on the person of the permittee when he is collecting animals, birds, or nests or eggs thereunder, and shall be exhibited to any warden or other person requesting to see it.

Applications for permits to take land fur-bearing animals for propagation should be addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, and must state the kinds and numbers of animals the applicant desires to capture, and where the animals are to be kept. Applications for all other permits should be addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and must state the name and address of applicant, his age, whether he is a taxidermist, name and address of the public museum or park, if any, which he represents, region where he desires to collect, number of each species of animal or bird or nests or eggs he desires to collect, probable port and date of shipment, and the purpose for which they are intended.

The permit may limit the number of species of animals, birds, and nests and eggs that may be collected thereunder, and may authorize the permittee to possess, buy, sell, and exchange animals and birds, parts thereof, and nests and eggs for scientific, propagation, or exhibition purposes, and prescribe the manner in which specimens may be taken or may be transported, or it may limit the permittee to one or more of these privileges and prescribe such other restrictions as the Secretary may deem necessary.

Each permit shall expire on December 31 of the year of issue, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Secretary, and shall not be transferable. A permit duly revoked by the Secretary shall be surrendered to him by the person to whom issued on demand of any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture or of the commission authorized by the Secretary to make such demand.

The holder of a permit to take land fur-bearing animals for propagation shall on or before the 10th day of January following the expiration of this permit report to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska, the kinds, number, and sex of all animals taken by him under the permit, the disposition made of all animals so captured, and whether any animals were killed or died in the course, or as a result, of the capture operations.

A permittee holding other permits shall report to the Secretary not later than the date of expiration of his permit, the number of animals, birds, and nests and eggs collected, bought, sold, exchanged, or transported during the preceding calendar year.

Permittees shipping animals, birds, or nests or eggs for scientific, propagation, or exhibition purposes, except as herein mentioned, must, at the time of shipment, forward to the collector of customs at the port of entry a copy of his permit bearing the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture and a list correctly showing the number and kinds of animals, birds, or nests or eggs contained in the shipment, but if several shipments are to be made under one permit, such copy of the permit and such list should accompany the first consignment, and at the time any subsequent shipment is made such a list should be mailed to the collector of customs at the port of entry. Shipments of specimens to the United States Department of Agriculture or to the Smithsonian Institution or the United States National Museum may be made without being accompanied by a permit, and shipments containing not to exceed 10 live animals and not to exceed 25 live birds in any one consignment may be sent without being accompanied by a permit to the following zoological parks, if shipped directly to one of such parks and not to some agent:

Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago.

Menagerie of Central Park, New York City.

National Zoological Park, Washington.

New York Zoological Society, New York City.

Zoological Board of Control, St. Louis.

Zoological Garden, Belle Isle, Detroit.

Zoological Society, Philadelphia.

REGULATION 23.—PERMITS TO KILL ANIMALS OR BIRDS INJURIOUS TO PROPERTY

When information is furnished the Secretary that any species of bird or animal has become, under extraordinary conditions, seriously injurious to agricultural or other interests in the Territory, an investigation will be made to determine the nature and extent of the injury, and whether the animals or birds alleged to be doing the damage should be killed, and, if so, during what times and by what means. Upon his determination an appropriate order will be issued.

REGULATION 24.—REVOCATION OF PRIOR REGULATIONS

All regulations respecting game animals, land fur-bearing animals, game birds, nongame birds, and nests and eggs of birds in Alaska made and published by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the Alaska game law prior to the regulations hereby made and published shall be and are hereby revoked with the taking effect of these regulations on July 1, 1936.

**REGULATIONS OF THE ALASKA GAME COMMISSION RELATING TO
GUIDES, POISONS, AND RESIDENT TRAPPING AND HUNTING
LICENSES**

By virtue of the authority conferred upon the Alaska Game Commission by the act of January 13, 1925 (43 Stat. 739—U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192–211), as amended February 14, 1931 (46 Stat. 1111—U. S. Code, title 48, secs. 192–207), entitled "An act to establish an Alaska Game Commission to protect game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska, and for other purposes", the following regulations for the protection of game animals, land fur-bearing animals, and birds in Alaska are made and published, to take effect July 1, 1937:

**REGULATION A.—EMPLOYMENT OF GUIDES BY NONRESIDENTS HUNTING
IN ALASKA¹²**

No nonresident of the Territory shall take game animals or black or polar bears for sport or for trophies in Alaska unless accompanied by a registered guide duly licensed by the Commission, except that nonresident Federal officials engaged in investigations in Alaska upon securing a special permit from the Commission shall not be required to employ licensed guides when so taking game animals or said black or polar bears: *Provided*, That no registered guide shall accompany more than one nonresident hunter in the field, except that he may accompany a nonresident man and/or wife and/or minor child when such additional persons are duly licensed.

No nonresident shall pursue or disturb a large brown or grizzly bear for the purpose of photographing such animal unless accompanied by a registered guide.

REGULATION B.—QUALIFICATIONS OF GUIDES

Only a resident citizen or a resident native Indian or Eskimo who is the holder of a valid registered guide license shall act as guide for a nonresident taking game animals or black or polar bears for sport or for trophies in Alaska. Any person desiring to be registered with the Commission and granted a guide license for guiding nonresident hunters shall file with the Commission an application on a form issued by the Commission, which shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant before a person authorized to administer oaths. Such application shall state applicant's citizenship and resident status, his permanent address, and the regions in which he desires to guide nonresident hunters. Each

¹² A list of licensed guides may be obtained upon request addressed to the Alaska Game Commission, Juneau, Alaska.

applicant for a registered guide license shall have been a resident of Alaska for 5 years immediately preceding his making application for such license and shall be required to undergo a written and oral examination given by a member of the Commission or by such person as the Commission may designate, to determine his qualifications to guide, and his knowledge of the Alaska game law and regulations.

If, in the opinion of the Commission, an applicant for guide license does not possess sufficient field experience, but meets all other requirements of the regulations, an assistant guide license may be issued to the said applicant limiting his guiding privileges until such time as the Commission is satisfied that he is qualified for a regular guide license.

No registered guide license shall be issued unless the applications therefor shall have been approved by the Alaska Game Commission at a regular or special meeting: *Provided*, That in cases of emergency the executive officer may, after due investigation and being satisfied of the applicant's qualifications, issue a special guide license upon an application properly completed and accompanied by the required fee, authorizing the licensee to guide certain specified nonresident hunters, who shall be named in the application for such license: *Provided further*, That the extension of guiding privileges authorized by such licenses or the renewal therefor shall be made only upon compliance with the requirements first above stated.

A registered guide license must bear the signature of the chairman of the Commission and be countersigned by one other member of the Commission. Each license shall expire on June 30 next succeeding its issuance, shall be revocable at the discretion of the Commission, and shall not be transferable.

Each licensed guide shall submit to the Commission immediately upon completion of a hunting trip, a report containing the name and address of each nonresident in each hunting party for which he acted as guide, the period covered by his services rendered each hunting party during the open season, the number and species of animals taken by each nonresident guided by him, the number and species of animals wounded but not secured by each nonresident hunter guided by him, and the numbers and localities of each species of big game animal observed by him and members of the hunting party, and such other information as the Commission may require.

REGULATION C.—USE OF POISON

No hunter or trapper, including native Indians or Eskimos, shall have in possession any poison compounds of strychnine, arsenic, phosphorus, antimony, barium, the cyanides, corrosive sublimate, or any other poison capable of being used for killing fur-bearing or game animals. Possession shall include presence of such poisons in camps, cabins, buildings, or boats occupied by hunters, trappers, native Indians, or Eskimos.

REGULATION D.—RESIDENT TRAPPING AND/OR HUNTING LICENSES

After July 1, 1937, no resident of Alaska over 16 years of age, except a native-born Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed, who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, shall take or attempt to take land fur-bearing animals in Alaska without first having obtained a resident trapping license.

After July 1, 1937, no resident of Alaska over 16 years of age, except a native-born Indian, Eskimo, or half-breed, who has not severed his tribal relations by adopting a civilized mode of living or by exercising the right of franchise, shall take or attempt to take animals (other than fur-bearing animals) or birds included in the terms of the Alaska Game Law, without first having obtained a resident hunting license: *Provided*, That a person who is the holder of a resident trapping license shall be entitled to the privilege of hunting without a hunting license.

On and after July 1, 1937, all former regulations of the Alaska Game Commission relating to guides, poisons, and resident hunting and trapping licenses shall be and are hereby, revoked.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have hereunto set our hands and caused the official seal of the commission to be affixed in the city of Juneau, Territory of Alaska, this 16th day of March 1937.



EARL N. OHMER,

*Commissioner First
Judicial Division.*

FRANK P. WILLIAMS,

*Commissioner Second
Judicial Division.*

ANDREW A. SIMONS,

*Commissioner Third
Judicial Division.*

IRVING MCK. REED,

*Commissioner Fourth
Judicial Division,
and Chairman.*

FRANK DUFRESNE,

*Chief Representative of the
Bureau of Biological Survey
Resident in Alaska, and Secretary.*

BIRD AND WILDLIFE REFUGES IN ALASKA

On the Alaska bird and other wildlife refuges named below (except on the Afognak Island Reservation), most of which are administered by the Bureau of Biological Survey through its representatives in Alaska, wild animals and birds are specially protected. In addition, the Mount McKinley National Park, the Katmai National Monument, and the Glacier Bay National Monument, under the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, are game sanctuaries, all hunting being prohibited in these places. Certain other areas where birds and animals are protected in the Territory are defined in regulation 14 (pp. 14-19).

Afognak Island Reservation (established by Executive proclamation of Dec. 24, 1892, and administered by the Bureau of Fisheries Department of Commerce).—An island northeast of Kodiak and the second largest in the Kodiak group, set aside to protect game and sea animals and the salmon fisheries in the adjacent waters. This island is of great value as a sanctuary for the exceedingly interesting Kodiak bear. Trapping and the hunting of game animals other than large brown and grizzly bears on the island are permitted in accordance with the Alaska Game Law.

Aleutian Islands (established by Executive order of Mar. 3, 1913).—A chain of islands with vegetation characteristic of the treeless Arctic plains, extending westward 1,200 miles from the Alaska Peninsula, including Unimak Island on the east and Attu Island on the west; maintained for the protection of native birds and game animals, the encouragement of fisheries, and the propagation of reindeer and fur animals. Islands usually rocky and some of them covered with a vigorous growth of grass and lichens. Blue foxes are farmed on many. By Executive order of November 23, 1928, the islands of Akun, Akutan, Sanak, Tigalda, Umnak, and Unalaska, including Sedanka or Biorka, and by Executive order of December 19, 1929, a portion of Amaknak Island were eliminated from this reservation and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. By Executive order of April 7, 1930, Amak Island, the Sealion Rocks, and a small unnamed island lying southeast of Amak were added to the reservation.

Bering Sea (established by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1909).—Includes St. Matthew and Hall Islands and Pinnacle Islet in Bering Sea, about 220 miles north of the Pribilofs, St. Matthew, a jagged, straggling reach of bluffs and

headlands, connected by bars and lowland spits, has an extreme length of 22 miles, and varies in width from 2 to 3 miles. Hall Island, 3 miles to the west, is separated from St. Matthew by Sarichef Strait. Pinnacle Islet is a narrow rock about 1 mile long and 200 yards wide and rises to an altitude of 900 feet so abruptly that there is scarcely a place for a boat to land. Arctic foxes, represented mainly by the normal phase, which turns white in winter, are found in numbers, some coming from the mainland in winter on the pack ice. The rare and beautiful McKay's snowflake is known to breed nowhere except on this refuge, and the Pribilof sandpiper breeds here more extensively than anywhere else.

Bogoslof (established by Executive order of Mar. 2, 1909).—Volcanic islets, in Bering Sea, commonly known as the Bogoslof Islands, about 40 miles north of Umnak and Unalaska, of the Aleutian Islands Reservation. Noted for the large colonies of sea lions, and the rocky portion as being the home of millions of murres.

Chamisso Island (established by Executive order of Dec. 7, 1912).—A reservation about a mile and a quarter long and half a mile wide, consisting of Chamisso Island and Puffin and other nearby rocky islets in Kotzebue Sound, 2 miles south of the extremity of Choris Peninsula. One of the most important breeding rookeries of Arctic birds along the northwest coast of Alaska, including horned puffins, Palla's murres, Pacific kittiwakes, and Point Barrow gulls.

Curry and Alaska Railroad (established by Executive order of Feb. 21, 1927).—Certain areas along the Alaska Railroad between mileposts 40.5 and 293 set aside especially as preserves and breeding grounds for muskrats and beavers, but under regulation 14 (pp. 14-19) all game birds and game and fur-bearing animals are protected; and an area comprising 14 square miles surrounding the Government hotel at Curry, Alaska, as a bird, fish, and game refuge; fishing regulated by the Department of Commerce.

Forrester Island (established by Executive order of Jan. 11, 1912).—In the Pacific Ocean west of Ketchikan, at the extreme southeastern boundary of Alaska, including Forrester and Lowrie Islands and Wolf and other adjacent rocks. The breeding place of various kinds of sea birds.

Hazy Islands (established by Executive order of Jan. 11, 1912).—A group of islands in southeastern Alaska, west of Coronation Island and 100 miles north of Forrester. Breeding place for numerous sea birds.

Nunivak Island (established by Executive order of Apr. 15, 1929).—Located in Bering Sea, off the west coast of Alaska. Set apart for the use of the Department of Agriculture in conducting experiments in the crossing and propagation of reindeer and native caribou and also as a preserve and breeding ground for native birds and wild game and fur-bearing animals. The Biological Survey has transferred and now maintains on this refuge a herd of 31 musk oxen reintroduced into Alaska from Greenland in 1930. By Executive order of October 22, 1930, Triangle Island and all small unnamed islands and rocks lying adjacent to Nunivak Island were added to this reservation.

St. Lazaria (established by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1909).—At the entrance to Sitka Sound, about 30 miles west of Sitka. The breeding place of certain sea birds.

Semidi Islands Wildlife Refuge (established by Executive order of June 17, 1932).—The refuge, which is in the north Pacific Ocean, southeast of the Alaska Peninsula, includes the islands of Aghiyuk, Chowiet, Kateekuk, Anowik, Kiliktagik, Suklik, Aghik, Aliksemit, and South Island, known as the Semidi Island Group. Colonies of puffins, auklets, and petrels inhabit the refuge.

Tuxedni (established by Executive order of Feb. 27, 1909).—Embracing Chisik, Egg, and other small islands in Tuxedni Harbor, Cook Inlet, set aside as a breeding ground for native birds. Within the Southwestern Fisheries Reservation, established November 3, 1922.

**EXTRACTS FROM ACTS PASSED BY THE ALASKA TERRITORIAL
LEGISLATURE RELATING TO FUR AND GAME**

BOUNTY ON WOLVES AND COYOTES

[Chap. 12, approved Apr. 7, 1929, as amended]

SECTION 1. There is hereby placed upon every wild lobo or timber wolf and every wild coyote or prairie wolf within the Territory a bounty of twenty dollars (\$20), said sum to be paid in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. To obtain such bounties any person killing a wolf or coyote within the Territory shall, as soon as reasonably possible, exhibit the pelt or pelts of such animals to any United States commissioner, or to any postmaster in any community where there is no commissioner, together with an affidavit in substantially the following form:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Territory of Alaska, ss.:

I, _____, of _____, Alaska, hereby do solemnly swear that on the _____ day of _____, 19_____, I took the wolf or coyote pelt or pelts herewith exhibited in the vicinity of _____, in the Territory of Alaska, that no poison nor other means that might cause the wanton destruction of any fur-bearing animals was used in securing the said pelt or pelts; that I am justly entitled to the bounty of _____ dollars pursuant to the laws of Alaska.

That the United States commissioner, or postmaster, shall append to such affidavit a certificate substantially as follows:

I, _____, a United States commissioner in the Territory of Alaska (or postmaster), residing at _____, Alaska, certify that on this _____ day of _____, 19_____, at _____, Alaska, personally appeared before me the above named _____, who signed and swore to the foregoing affidavit before me and in my presence, and exhibited to me the wolf or coyote pelt or pelts therein referred to, that the same retained the ulna and radius which I detached from such pelts, that such pelts contained no perforation of the left ear, nor any other mark indicating that any bounty had been collected thereon in any other jurisdiction and I believe the said _____ is justly entitled to the bounty of _____ dollars for the pelts referred to in the foregoing affidavit.

[SEAL]

(Title of officer)

SEC. 3. In the presence of the officer administering the oath and signing the foregoing certificate the person making the above affidavit shall enclose the same in an envelope and together with the ulna and radius of the left forearm of such pelts, mail them to the treasurer of Alaska, at Juneau, Alaska. Upon receipt of such affidavit duly signed and accompanied by the ulna and radius aforesaid, the treasurer shall forward the amount to the person killing such animals, and shall then destroy the bones.

Before the foregoing certificate is executed the officer administering the oath and signing said certificate shall punch a round hole one-half inch in diameter through the left ear of each pelt on which the bounty is claimed.

SEC. 4. In communities where there is no United States commissioner, the postmaster is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers of a notary public, to administer the oath and execute the certificate above referred to, and otherwise discharge the functions provided by sections 2 and 3 of this act, and shall be entitled to charge the fee of fifty cents (\$0.50) for such services.

SEC. 5. Any person making a false affidavit for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining any money from the treasurer of the Territory of Alaska, under the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be punished as otherwise by law provided for the punishment of perjury.

Any United States commissioner or postmaster who shall execute a certificate in substance, as above provided, knowing that the affiant is not entitled to the bounty he claims, or that the pelts are not in the condition which the certificate states, or who shall deliver such certificate to the affiant without complying with the provisions of the law with reference to removal of ulna and radius and punching the left ear, shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than 2 years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. Chapter 117 of the Session Laws of 1929 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. An emergency is hereby declared to exist and this act shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon its passage and approval.

BLUE-FOX MARKING

[Ch. 67, approved May 1, 1923, as amended by ch. 113, approved May 2, 1929]

SECTION 1. Every person engaged in the business of breeding blue foxes in Alaska shall be the owner of a duly registered brand or mark of identification for marking blue foxes and skins of blue foxes as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Every breeder of blue foxes shall, before disposing of any blue-fox skins and before the same are removed from the breeding ground or fox farm, mark such skins on the inside of back at base of tail with a perforating reproduction of his brand which shall be readily visible.

SEC. 5. All unmanufactured blue-fox skins legally held in Alaska prior to the passage of this act shall, before October 1, 1923, be exhibited to the United States commissioner in the precinct in which such skins are held, together with an affidavit showing where such skins were raised or from whom and at what time the owner obtained the same, and such other facts as will show the possessor's legal ownership of said skins. Such skins shall then be tagged for identification by the commissioner in such manner and pursuant to such rules as shall be provided by the secretary of the Territory. The commissioner shall file such affidavits and keep in his office such records of such skins and their owners.

Unmanufactured blue-fox skins hereafter legally imported or brought into the Territory shall, at the time of entering the Territory, be presented to the United States commissioner of that precinct, and shall be tagged in like manner to those legally held prior to the passage of this act. Any unmanufactured blue-fox skins hereafter legally acquired in the Territory, other than skins raised on farms having a registered brand and branded with such brand as heretofore provided, shall likewise, on the first occasion when such skins are brought to a place where a United States commissioner resides or has his office, be presented to such United States commissioner with an affidavit showing the facts proving legal possession, and shall be tagged in like manner. For such services the commissioner shall receive a fee of one dollar and fifty cents (\$1.50) for each skin, which fee shall be paid by the owner of the skins.

No person, except a fur farmer on his own fur farm, shall possess any blue-fox skin not branded, marked, or tagged as herein provided; nor shall any person buy, sell, offer to buy, or sell, give, receive, or transport any blue-fox skin not so branded or tagged as provided in sections 4 and 5 of this act: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal taking of wild foxes, and the possession, barter, sale, or transportation thereof untagged if such possession be had or barter, sale, or transportation be made before said skins be brought to any place where a United States commissioner resides or has an office; but the burden of proving such legal taking and possession, barter, sale, and transportation shall rest upon him who asserts the same.

SEC. 6. Subsequent to the first day of October 1923 every blue-fox skin not marked in the manner directed in sections 4 and 5 of this act and not in possession of a fox farmer on his own fox farm shall be presumed, *prima facie*, to have been unlawfully obtained and to be unlawfully possessed, bought, sold, given, received, or transported, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. No holder of a registered brand shall therewith mark any skin or animal other than the animals or skins raised by him nor shall any person

mark or brand any skin or pelt, or animal, so as to resemble, imitate, or counterfeit any registered brand or the system adopted in the Territory for branding such animals or skins.

It shall be unlawful for any person not the registered owner thereof to have in his possession and under his control any implement for marking skins or live animals with any registered brand mark, or for any person to have in his possession any implement for marking skins or live animals with any brand mark resembling or imitating a registered brand mark or the system adopted in the Territory for branding animals or skins.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall alter, add to, or efface any mark of identification upon any animals or upon the pelt or skin of any animal for the purpose of concealing the identity of the owner of such animal, pelt, or skin, or for the purpose of otherwise deceiving or defrauding, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. All persons dealing in, possessing, or transporting fur pelts in Alaska, at any time during usual business hours, shall afford any marshal or deputy marshal, Federal or Territorial game or fur warden full and fair opportunity to inspect any and all pelts, furs, and skins in their possession, and any person failing or refusing to do so, after demand, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. It shall be unlawful for any person, other than an officer on lawful business, to land or enter upon any island lawfully used for fur farming without the permission of the lawful occupant or the person using said island as a fur farm. When such landing or entrance is made at any other place than within sight of said fur farmer's dwelling house and at a place established by him for landing purposes, such landing or entrance shall be presumed to be without the permission required by this section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting any rights specifically reserved in the lease, contract, or permit under which any fur farm or island is occupied, nor any right conferred by Federal law or regulation: *Provided further*, That a landing made on any island by stress of circumstances, storm, or accident shall not be deemed unlawful.

Every person occupying an island or land for the purpose of propagating blue foxes shall within 3 months after the passage of this act place signs within sight of each other, bearing the words in black letters at least 6 inches high, on white background: "Fox Farm—No Trespassing" in conspicuous places upon said island or land.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or by an imprisonment in jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Any person other than the fur farmer himself or his duly authorized agent, who shall take or attempt to take, capture, or kill any animals of any kind on any fur farm, or who shall set any trap on such fur farm, or place poison thereon, or who shall fire or discharge any gun thereon, or shall shoot at any birds or animals upon such farm, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, or imprisonment in jail for not more than six (6) months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. All traps, guns, boats, or other paraphernalia used in or in aid of a violation of this act shall be forfeited to the Territory of Alaska, and shall be liable to seizure by any Federal or Territorial game or fur warden, or any marshal or deputy marshal, and when so seized shall be delivered into

the possession of the treasurer of the Territory or to someone designated by said treasurer to act for him in the matter, and shall by the treasurer or under his direction be sold at public auction and the proceeds covered into the treasury of the Territory after all expenses of seizure and sale have been paid.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, the treasurer is authorized to execute all instruments and conveyances necessary for the purpose of conveying title to such property so seized and sold.

SEC. 15. Any person who shall, in violation of the provisions of this act, have in his possession, buy, sell, offer to buy or sell, give, receive, or transport any blue-fox pelt not marked or branded as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand (\$2,000) dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The pelts of blue fox unlawfully possessed, held, or transported by any person in violation of the provisions of this act shall be the property of the Territory of Alaska and may be seized by any officer of the United States or of the Territory and delivered to the treasurer of the Territory for disposal as provided in section 14.

That whenever property is confiscated under the provisions of this act, any interested person disputing or denying the legality of such confiscation may institute proceedings in replevin against the officer in possession of such confiscated property in any district court in the Territory of Alaska within 60 days after such confiscation, and if he fails to do so he shall be precluded from afterwards claiming or asserting that the confiscation was unlawful.

SEC. 16. Definitions:

The word "person" as used in this act shall apply to individuals, firms, corporations, and associations.

"Unmanufactured fur" shall mean a raw fur in the common usage of the term; one which has not been tanned, or otherwise treated, lined, or changed from the usual condition in which furs are obtained from trappers.

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